CO-OPERATION.

PRACTICAL HINTS. To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: In my last letter, I attempted to show the importance of this subject, particularly to the working classes. I omitted to mention the fact that the monied and fashionable idlers of London have, within these last few months, adopted the principle, with a view to secure cheapness in their provisions; and, also, that the principle has been applied in the formation of middle-class, and even aristocratic clubs, and workingmen's clubs are, as a matter of course, all cooperative institutions, and a vast amount of good they are doing. By their agency, a workingman can for two cents per week go into a reading-room well stocked with English and foreign papers, and all the leading magazines. He can have the use of a splendid library; he can, if he prefers, play at chess, draughts, dominoes, billiards, bagatelle, &c.; he can go into a separate room to smoke, or talk; he can attend classes for singing, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, or discussion; he can take part in fieldsports; he can procure a cup of tea or coffee for three cents, a dinner for 10, a tea for the same; he can do almost everything but sleep; and many thousands of workingmen avail themselves of these institutions

to spend their nights in, instead of resorting to the

public houses or more disreputable places for that

relaxation which even home, with all its charmed

associations, cannot afford to overtaxed labor. Suppose there to be a desire on the part of a few earnest men to make a start, I would suggest, as the wisest plan, the calling of a public meeting. Select for a chairman a man with a well-earned reputation for philanthropy, and who is above suspicion; let your speakers be chosen from all classes of society en who understand the political as well as the social and domestic bearings of the question. Submit resolutions to the meeting in favor of the formation of provision-stores as an experiment-they are more easily managed, and can be more accurately checked, than any other. After the public meeting, take the names of all those who are willing to join. Form a Provisional Committee for the purpose of drawing up rules; select some solid, responsible man as treasurer, who has sympathy with the movement; if such cannot be conveniently found, apply to some of the bankers to act in that capacity. Fix the shares at ten dollars per share; let each member take not less than five, and not more than 200. Let the liability be fixed at five shares, and extend over two years from the time of withdrawal. Let the shares be paid by installments, if the mem-

bers prefer it, at as low a sum as a quarter-dollar

per week, but do not pay interest on these small de-

posits until one whole share of \$10 shall have been duly paid up. Get your rules printed, and have their legality tested, so that there may be no after disputes. Let each member be supplied with a copy, and have bound up with them several blank leaves to enter deposits and check accounts in. After you have proceeded thus far, appoint local committees to wait upon a few houses each night, in various streets near to each other, to explain to the tenants what you are doing, and try to induce them to become shareholders. These stores are always better managed when the shareholders live near to the place of business: therefore look out for a place as central as you can procure, for a moderate rent. If your success is not what you deem sufficient to justify you in taking a premises either large, or small, let one of the members become temporary storekeeper for a small consideration. When you have accumulated about \$300 or \$100, go to market, and purchase to the best of your ability necessary articles of firstrate quality. You will at once perceive that you have a large profit in proportion to the amount spent. Pursue this plan each week, and at the end of the first three months, without paying a single penny additional into the store you will discover that you are gaining ground. Let your dividends remain in the store to add to your share-capital. The canvass will increase your numbers, and the dividends will increase your capital, until, in 12 months, you may obtain 400 or 500 members. Then you may venture on renting a good premises, especially if you give dividends to non-members equivalent to the half of the net profits obtained on the business; for this plan will raw a large amount of casual custom to the storewill not as an incentive to them to join it; while, if they do not, the profit you realize upon their purchases will help to pay working expenses and keep your men fully and profitably employed over the counter. Instead of entering into a book a list of bought by the members, which is a tedious process, give them a fin or metallic check representing the amount in cash paid, from a cent to a dollar. The member keeps these checks until the end of the quarter, when they are sent into the store, wrapped in a bag or paper, with his name and number attached. If you have spent \$50, you will have \$50 in checks; and if the net profits amount to six cents for every dollar, you will have to receive \$3 as your share of the profits, which you can either withdraw or leave in the store to add to the amount of your capital already invested. This is transferred to your book as so much paid in, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. from that date. Great caution is required in taking stock. A due amount should be allowed for depreciation, especially on all perishable articles. You must not estimate the value of an article entirely by the invoice price paid for it, but rather by its present market value. Then there must be a small sum always added to the fixed stock account, which is constantly wearing away. The preliminary expense of opening a store may be spread over a term of years. if thought prudent. This is a perfectly just method to pursue, and is quite sound in principle as it is almost universal in practice. Allow every member to participate in the benefits of this Society who has paid the entrance-fee and kept up his weekly subscription. I know a man who joined a store. He paid is. 3d. entrance fee, and six cents per week, which is 13s, per annum. At the end of five years, he had paid toward his full share of £5, £3 5s. 0d. He was a large purchaser, and allowed his dividends to accumulate; at the expiration of five years he had made a clear profit of \$180, exclusive of the interest, simple and compound, which was added to his capital. His entire legal risk was only £5, and it would take him, at 3d., or six cents weekly, nearly eight years to pay it, during which time he was reaping a profit of from \$200 to \$300. You must also, if you wish to realize the full benefits of cooperation, purchase your own premises as speedlly as possible. Landlords raise the rent their stores with avaricious rapidity. No matter how mean the place you purchase, let it stand on plenty of ground, so that you may enlarge Do not mind about grand buildings in fashionable thoroughfares. Your enstomers will be glad to put-themselves to a little inconvenience when they know the benefit they are going to reap as the result. The building once erected will become a bond of enion to the members. If you have any Building Society in New-York through whose instrumentality you could build at moderate rates of interest for the money, advanced, it would be wise to do it through such a Society; if not, apply all your spare capital in that hispiner. When you have secured a portion of the amount required, you can easily procure the remainder by fixing a mortgage on the premises for a reasonable interest. Remember, also, that you have to educate your members to habits of business, Therefore, change your Committees often. No Committee man should allow himself to be but in nomination for office for more than two years in succes-Expel every Committeeman who does not at tend the meetings of the Society according to rule, No business can prosper upless a proper amount of ing. Tal a register of the attendance of each man be futgig Dections. Pay all your servants Therally and demand that they perform the service which is \$34,154,000. Congress made reductions of nearly 50 required of them in a proper unanter. Your per cent in these estimates, and in all the cretary is a most important officer. On him other departments of reform Congress hearwill abound depend the success of your madertaking tily cooperated, except in the cases of a

time; it no longer exists. In the large stores he acts in the double capacity of clerk and cashier. He can be checked by officers appointed for that purpose, and he should be. The best way to keep a man honest is to render it impossible for him to be a rogue without detection. Never employ any man about you who is known to visit the grog-shop or other places of vile temptation. Do not allow your store-manager to have exclusive power to purchase, no matter what the pretended advantages may be. Usually, these advantages are only such to him and not to the society. First sanction every pound's outlay, and make him the medium through whom the transaction is to be carried out. Do as little pusiness as possible through what are called agents or middle men; deal directly with first-class firms and save the heavy commissions of these gentlemen. It is calculated that in England we pay our commercial travelers about £10,000,000 per annum in commissions. All this comes out of the pockets of the producers. Cooperative stores can modify this practice considerably. Do not tie yourselves to any particular firm; it is bad policy. No matter how justly they serve you, give the whole of them a trial from time to time. Take less notice of written testimonials as to the characters of your servants than is usual. Place more faith in money bonds; these are absolute securities. Try to induce every man you employ to become a member in the society, so that he may have an additional inducement to do his best by it. To conclude this letter, I may briefly sum up the results of my experience, which extends over many years, and which is formed after a careful examination of nearly all the large stores in England, for many of which I have lectured. I have delivered upward of 500 lectures and addresses on almost every conceivable branch of cooperation and association during these last eight years:

First: You must start business with a sufficient number of members to constitute your store a paying one from the commencement.

Second: Be moderate in your expenditures, especially on such things as shop-fixtures, and all purely

ornamental appliances. Third: Depend more upon small capital, often turned over, than on large capital idly used.

Fourth: Neither give credit nor take it. Fifth: Have a few simple rules, and see that they

re properly enforced. Sixth: Expel all idle and incompetent officers. Seventh: Pay all good ones well; the laborer is

vorthy of his hire. Eighth: Let your Treasurer be above suspicion.

Tenth: Reserve your dividends for future operations; remember you have to compete with merchant

Ninth: Take stock often.

Eleventh: Do not enter into a new branch of busi ness until you have thoroughly mastered the difficul-

ties of the one you may first engage in. Twelfth: Offer the greatest facilities for the ready withdrawal of all capital invested-remember the landlord who heard who one of his tenants was a rumed man. He waited upon him and demanded his rent; the tenant coolly reached out the sum required, when the landlord said, "Oh! you have it, have you? if you have it, I do not want it; but if you have not

When the people see that they can readily withdraw, they will not want to do so. Thousands of the workingmen of England, France, and Germany, now deposit their savings in these stores, and they secure five per cent. for the use of it, which is more than they would get at the banks.

Thirteenth: Have faith in each other, and you are sure to act nobly. While you are baunted by the base fear that your brother is living only to overreach you, you can effect nothing good, nothing noble. There is a strong, ever-abiding power of good works, manly acts, and unselfish faith, among the workingmen of New-York. I call upon them to exert all their best powers for their own and their fellow-creatures' social, moral, and educational elevation. Not alone a question of shillings is this theme-it is a theme of social brotherhood, when properly understood and properly practiced, and will yet place Wealth in the the higher balance, and Worth in the lower. So sure as Wealth was intended to bless and not to curse, so sure must it become the greatest blessing, when distributed among the largest possible number of people. Cooperation alone can effect this. I am, &c,. G,

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION

ITS WORK IN REDUCING EXPENSES AND TAXA-TION. The National Manufacturers' Association met at Committee sent by them to Washington to promote reduction in the expenditures of the Government and in taxation. Their object was to obtain reductions, not for particular branches of industry, but for all alike. Starting with the resolve to use no money except for legitimate personal and printing expenses, the sum of \$4,200, raised by the Secretary, more than covers their entire expenses to date. Finding that the enormous estimates to which the country had become accustomed during the war, were kept up in many departments solely to avoid discharging vast hosts of official idlers, and that the estimates for 1868 for the miscellaneous expenses of the Government were five and a-third times as great as the actual expenses of 1860, they directed much attention to pointing out and cutting down these estimates. They find there are 41,000 officials with aggregate salaries of over \$31,000,000 yearly, being from \$1,000 to \$13,000 a year each, all dependent on the will of the President for their support. The entire expense of the officials performing similar functions in 1860 amounted to only \$5,000,000. About \$60,000,600 annually are lost to the Government by the failure to collect the whisky tax, and about \$15,000,000 more by the frauds in the collection of the tobacco tax. About \$15,000,-000 a year have been squandered sending a navy, for which we have no need, on gaudy bravado and junketing expeditions to foreign countries. Fifteen light cruisers are all we want. The army should be redused to 17,000 men, thereby saving \$20,000,000 annually. Beside these wastes, the people imported during 1866 over \$67,000,000 of wool and woolens, which were sold in direct competition with our own wools and woolens, reducing the latter in price from 25 to 75 per cent, bringing ruin on thousands of our Western farmers, and paralyzing the prosperity of our manufacturers. There were imported also \$30,000,000 of cottons though we produce in abundance the raw material, and though our machinery, labor, and capital, for its manufacture were all thrown out of employment by its importation. The cotton of Egypt and of India were thus admitted to undersell the ruined planters and starving freedmen of the South. The pauper labor of Paris, Belgium, Manchester, and Birmingham, was made to compete with and reduce the wages of our better paid but higher taxed operatives. And the mines of Sweden, Norway, England, and France, were sustained by revenues drawn from the people of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, Illinois, and Tennessee, whose strata are almost a continuous mine of undeveloped wealth. We imported \$20,000,000 of iron and steel while our own mines and furnaces were comparatively idle. And all these foreign products were paid for in bonds and went to increase the mortgage which European capitalists have obtained on our national industry. The Committee also believe that the Indian Bureau is a source of vast needless waste and expense, and should be placed in charge of the War Department; and that the Freedmen's Bureau has now done its work and should be abolished—the sooner the better. There are 20 United States Judicial Districts, costing \$20,000 a year each, in which the whole amount of business transacted does not equal the cost of mainattention is paid to it; and the Committee are the taining them, The estimates of the Secretary of the guardians of the Society's interests for the time-be- Treasury of the expenses of the Government for 1868 were, for the War Department, Navy Departkeptened posted up in the stone room as a guide for ment, and Civil Service, \$182,000,000, while the whole. expenses of the same Departments for 1860 were

Ho must be shrowed, patients quick, affable, and few persons, who, like Mr. Fessenden, willing to fearn. He must also be able to adopt himbard an unusually large number of relatives quartered self to new forms for the books of a cooperative on the Government. But in many of these departstore are kept in a very different manner to the old ments of reform almost nothing could be done

41,000 office holders. Instead of cooperating toward reform, the solid weight of this great army of tax thieves is thrown in favor of waste, corruption, profligacy, fraud, and every influence that tends to maintain the present condition of misrule. To these influences we are indebted for the fact that Andrew Johnson remains President. Mr. Wade was regarded by the whole host of corruptionists as their natural enemy. By cutting down expenditures and appropriations to the least sum possible under Johnson's administration, it was found that a margin existed for reducing internal revenue taxes. Accordingly a repeal was obtained of the old tax on manufactures, except liquors, tobacco, and a few other articles, and in its stead a tax of one-fifth per cent on sales of manufactures when amounting to over \$5,000 was substituted. This relieves American industry of about \$60,000,000 of taxes, under which stimulus all branches of business will resume their activity and enterprise. The remaining policies recommended by the Committee, after retrenchment in the many particulars above pointed out, are the passage of Jenckes's Civil Service bill, the expansion of the National Banking system to accommodate the wants of the South and West in respect to currency, the latter sections having now less currency than they had before the war, while the Eastern and Middle States have more by \$200,000,000. As the basis for the expanded National Banking system, they recommend that the public debt be funded into long bonds, bearing 3.65 per cent interest, payable in gold, and that banking be freely authorized on the deposit of such quantities of these bonds as shall render the currency secure and redeemable.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, INFORMA-TION AND EMPLOYMENT.

The Citizens' Association, a few months ago, made a report upon the charitable institutions of our city under the care and management of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. After giving a detailed account of the condition of the various institutions, the Association recommended to the Commissioners of Charities the inauguration of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, Information and Employment. So important do we deem the plan proposed that we lay before our readers the views of the Committee of the Association, as contained in its report:

of the Association, as contained in its report:

"Your Committee would recommend that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction be requested to establish, in connection with their office, a Bureau of Labor Statistics, Information and Employment.

The efforts herefore have been to deal with crime and pauperism after they have spring into being; whereas true wisdom dictates that efficient steps should be taken to prevent both, as the safer and cheaper course in a country where the elements of wealth are almost boundless, and where pauperism can be almost entirely removed by suitable regulations.

A correspondence should be opened with the different officials of the cities, towns, and villages throughout the Western States, and there should be forwarded to them a carefully prepared circular, calling out full and detailed in-

carefully prepared circular, calling out full and detailed in-formation bearing upon the demand and supply question, of all kinds of inbor nuthe respective localities, cost of living health, &c., &c. With such letters there should be forwardof all kinds of labor in the respective localities, cost of living health, &c., &c. With such letters there should be forward ed a pamphiet giving a full account of the organization of the Bureau of Information, Statistics, and Employment. The information received from the authorities of the West should be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy handed to each applicant at the Bureau desiring to obtain the information. There should be opened one or more books in which should be recorded all applications of persons desiring to go West in pursuit of new homes and capployment, with full description of their ages, qualifications, trades, number in their families, age of children, &c., &c. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction should, as fast as such lists can be prepared, forward the same to the towns and villages of the West, and propose to the authorities thereof to forward to them any of the persons described in those lists whom they may desire, on the condition that the authorities would defray the expense of their transfer, under an agreement with the emigrant that he or she would repay it out of his or her carmings. Parties in the West wanting labor could then go to the town authorities, describe what they desire, and deposit their money, which information and money could at once be forwarded to the Commissioners of Charities.

The Bureau of Information, Statistics, and Employployment should layite the intelligent and well-known pullanthropists reading throughout the principal cities

The Bureau of Information, Statistics, and Langue, photograph and well-known pullanthropists residing throughout the principal eities and towns of Europe to act as corresponding secretaries, and forward all publications and works treating upon pulperism, crime, reformatories, prisons, &c., &c., which publications would soon form a valuable library full of suggestions, and containing the experience of other coun-

publications would soon form a valuable library full of suggestions, and containing the experience of other countries in these matters.

The Bureau of Information and Statistics could forward in return their own and other publications in this country on these subjects. This interchange of ideas and information would be beneficial. It is submitted that a bureau intelligently fulfilling these duties would, with the expenditure of not over \$10,000 per annum, bestow incalculable relief and blessings upon tens of thomsands of persons, and could, in a few years, with its increasing experience, almost dry up the sources of poverty and crime. In addition, the West would be supplied with the labor it so much needs. Nearly one-half of our population lives in cities, towns, and villages, whereas not mere than 25 per cent of population should concentrate thus; the balance should be upon the productive portion of the solf.

It is stated that 60,000 persons are now out of employment in this city, while flour is \$14 a barrel, and millions of acres of land are lying idle and unproductive. So long as our people permit this they will suffer the penalties of those who violate the great laws of nature, and of supply and demand. There are many thousands of persons in this city who would gladly go to the West if intalligent men in official positions would make suitable arrangements for their so doing.

Your Committee would suggest to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, that a more careful survey and analysis should be made of the pepulation of Manhattan Island. The celiar population and the hubbinants of the sums and purilieus of the city should be most carefully examined, and the causes of poverty, crime, deformity and sickness should form subjects of careful investigation and exhaustive inquiry. All these conditions of existence have their corresponding causes in the homes and surroundings of our cellar population.

It will be found far cheaper, to say nothing of the duties of humanity and Christianity, to remove the ev

man, woman and child, scorn to be a pauper or a public burden. Remove poverty and want, and crime will be reduced at least two-thirds. Your Committee would recommend the Commissioners, as far as lies in their power, to prepare statistical tables of crime, showing the per centage of crime in the rural districts and in the city. Your Committee is of the opinion that the treatment of crime, which results from moral and intellectual deformity, should be made a science; that poverty and pauperism should be dealt with in an enlarged and intellegent spirit of prevention rather than by ineffectual attempts at temporary relief; that the sheltering arms of the strong and the gifted minds of the wise should be directed to secure these great ends; and also that by judicious and well-matured arrangements all classes can be permanently relieved, without taxing the honest worker with burdens additional to those he now finds it hard to bear.

and a more primitive way, rather slow, but quite independent.

27. "In short, do you like Florida, for a home?" "In short," If I did not, I would use some of the above modes of locomotion, and get out of it.

28. "How much money should one have, to start from New-York, pay expenses, and get a farm of 100 to 500 acres?" I assure you, that you cannot have too much. How much, you may judge from what I have told you about expenses. Living here is less expensive than at New-York, because food is generally planner, and ciothing and bedding lighter, fuel much less, and house-furnishing not so extravagant. A tract of land, called a farm, of 100 acres, can be bought for \$400 to \$1,000, according to "improvements," which are in new country style.

29. "Are you likely to have a good government soon !" Heaven only knows. It looks frowning at present. A set of selfish politicians have undertaken to establish "a white man's party," and have made a corrupt Constitution and nomination, which the freedmen will not accept. The Association forwarded its report, containing this plan, in large numbers to the Western States, and wrote special letters to all the Governors; and in reply to a letter sent to the Governor of Wisconsin, the following answer was received:

State of Wisconsin, Executive Department,
Madison, March 2, 1998.
Peten Coopen, Esq., President of the Citizent Association, New

Person Coopen, Esq., President of the Citizens' Association, New-York.

My Disan Sim: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of date 25th idt, transmitting the report of your association, for which, permit me to thack you.

The objects which you seek to accomplish are certainly such as to compel the active sympatry of all men not entirely given over to the dominion of self and to the working out of private aims and ambitions. To reclaim from a life worse than death, to draw away from the peatilential atmosphere of a great city the young of both series whose lives, if properly directed, are full of noble possibilities, is well worthy the locust, energetic endeavor of any man or combination of men. We have on there in our Great West and North-West, vant quantities of uncettled land, prairie and timber, rich is soil, and in a climate unsorpassed; every gaterial element essential to the consummation of your great plan secies to be found in our midst. There seems really to be no yeason why the yeung, transplanted from your scaboant to the prairies and woodlands of the West, should not quicken into more vigorous and healthy greath; and finally ripen into an hearing he and our same your. I need not assume you. Sir, that you have in your efforts in this behalf. ity. I need not assure you, Sir, that you have in your efforts in this behalf

as you more to time, any new publicat profit to your Association. I have t spectfully, your obedient servant,

THE RECENT FORGERY ON MESSES. FISKE & HATCH.
To the Rolltor of The Tribune.

Sin: In regard to the charge made against Sir: In regard to the charge made against me of complicity with the three persons, Perot, Varnay, and Delfour, concerned in the forgery, by which \$1.000 was drawn from the Central Bank of Brooklyn, I wish to say that the orly witness against me is Delfour, one of the persons arrested, who admits his guilt, but seeks from some motive to draw my name into the case. I ask a suspension of public opinion on the matter until all the testimony is heard when I will establish my entire innecence of the charge. Having been engaged in the Lithographic business in this country upward of 25 years, and at my place of business No. 83 Nassaust. for the past seven years this denial is unnecessary to my friends, but is made to persons who are not personally acquainted with me.

Alphone Brett. New-York, June 3, 1868.

AMERICANS IN PARIS—May 21.

From New York—Mr. D. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Miss Fanny G. Field, Miss A. L. Laurence. Miss L. Hottwick, Misses Hubbel, Miss G. Louise Hisds, Mr. C. D. Wood and family, Mr. W. H. Aspiwall, Mr. J. W. Harper, fr. and wife Mr. W. Corse, Mr. P. V. Du Flou, Mr. W. P. Carra and family, Mr. H. Beymour, Mr. B. P. Breeden and family, Mr. C. H. Arneld, Misses Arneld, Miss Snow, J. Brocktyn—Mr. S. A. Whiner, Commoders R. A. Stevense, wife and family. Hostor—Mr. J. Wars, Mr. C. H. Arneld, Misses Arneld, Miss Snow, J. Brocktyn—Mr. S. A. Whiner, Commoders R. A. Stevense, wife and family. Bostor—Mr. J. Wars, Mr. W. A. Coffin, Miss Derby, Miss L. Roger, Mr. J. P. Ober, Mr. J. M. Murdock, Mr. S. J. Homer and wife, Mr. A. H. Rice, Miss A. S. Rice, Mr. J. H. Rice, Mrs. J. H. Coffing, Mr. J. P. Ober, Mr. J. M. Murdock, Mr. S. J. Homer and wife, Mr. J. H. Weeks, Mr. L. B. Shones. New-Herla—Mr. Cagacoly and wife, M. P. Smith and wife. Albany—Miss Jul. Treadwell, Mr. G. W. Brait and daughter, Mr. P. Smith and daughter, Mr. W. S. Mason, Mrs. J. W. Mason, Mrs. C. R. Richmond, Miss G. H. Richmond, Mass Charles, Mr. L. B. Shottan, Mr. C. D. Warner and wife, Mr. S. Baubhell, Mr. W. R. Lautsferr and wife, Mr. D. Warner and wife, Mrs. J. Baubhell, Mr. W. R. Lautsferr and wife, Detroit—Mr. and Mrs. B. Hubbard, Baltisore—Mr. Charles D. De Ford, Jr. Worcester—Mr. L. Schaffer Mrs. A. Chottmath—Mr. S. H. Thoms. South America—Gen. P. A. Herran. United States—the Rev. C. S. Robinson, Dr. Ed. A. Crans. Mr. Jules Despecher, Mr. K. Harver, Mr. S. Frank, Mrs. A. C. Brower. plan. This was a great difficulty in England at one | without the aid of Andrey Johnson and his army of | Frank Mrs. A. C. Brew

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FLORIDA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY—THE PROPENSITY TO ASK QUESTIONS ILLUSTRATED—WHAT PROPOSED IMMIGRANTS WANT TO KNOW.

mostly addressed to C. L. Robinson of this place, whose

name I happened to mention in one of my letters as a

man kindly disposed to answer reasonable questions of

persons anxious to locate themselves and families in this

As these letters have poured in upon my friend faster

"What are the promises of Florida to Northern set-

From 50 cents to \$50 an acre. The first is State lands, in

the woods; the second, improved places. There are also some tracts of U. S. land near here, and much of it in the

12. "Will polatoes, beets, onlons, cabbage, etc., grow there !" Yes, so they will in New-Jersey, and be caten

lso in every other State. It is not be a state, and a lilinois, lowa, Kansas, and other Western States, and separally of a milder type.

"Any poisonous snakes or other destructive rep-

22. Any musacuoes or other annoying insects? Tes, Str; in quantum sef. If you have all the comforts of a semi-tropical climate you must have some of the annoyances. Musketoes are almost as bad at Jacksonville as at New York. In some sections, for instance, in the Everglades, they are trying to the pattence of a thur-skinned person. Sand dies, house fires, fleas, moths, and corrupt

24. "Are there any railroads in Fiorida?" I commendate Appleton's Railway Guide or a schoolboy's atlas to your special attention.

25. "Do steamers come from New-York to your city!"

25. "Do steamers come from New-York to your city!"

25. "Do steamers come from New-107s to your enty! No: sailing vessels do, every week, and freight is cheap.
26. "Have you any stages!" Yes; a daily line forty miles to St. Augustine. The principal modes of travel from this town are by railroad, steamboats, mule-carts and a more primitive way, rather slow, but quite independent.

accept.
30. "Would more Northerners be welcome there!"
Yes; particularly in this part of the State. The more the

31. "Do you want Sunday School teachers !" Yes; and

e per month, \$3. "What are farm wages of hands?" From \$7 to \$20 a onth. The blacks are faithful, but slow, and want ustant superintendence, unless the work is straight for-ard.

should be conducted.

42. "Are oranges a safe and sure cropt" Just as safe and sure as the wheat crop. Both have been utterly destroyed in some seasons. The orange trees have only been destroyed once since the ceunity was discovered, In 1834 there were trees here which had borne a hund-

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2, 1868.

are sandy or swampy about Jacksonville. Is it so?"
Yes, yet they are productive.
47. "Is there much produce rais,"d about your place?"
No, not half enough for consumption. But little of the land has ever been cultivated. Where, it has, cotton has reigned aumrene.

48. "Is there any hommock land in your vicinity?" Not 48. "Is there any hommock land in your vicinity?" Not much of real hommock. It is mostly that which is known as first-class pine land. The large district of hommock land is in the interior, particularly in Marion and Alacana Counties. I have already described the land in the north-ern counties, which are nearly all of a loamy or clayey character; rolling, and based upon limestone.

49. "Has sugar cane been raised to any extent with you?" Not since 1835, when all the large plantations were destroyed by the Indians. Nearly every farmer raises for his wwn use, and makes a few barrols of sirup for sale.

50. "Do you raise, waterprelays t" Yes; easier, and I have before me, literally, a pile of letters,

50. "Do you raise watermelons?" Yes; easier, and bigger, and better than you ever saw. People almost hypupon them in the season, which is two months earlier than in New-York.

than in New-York.
51. "Can cows be kept with profit there t" I don't know.
There are probably more cows in Florida to-day than in
any other State in the Union, but they nearly all run
wild, the owner looking after them once a year, to mark
their calves. Wild grass is abundant; cultivated, scarce.
52. "What i he price of cows?" From \$5 to \$40.
63. "What animals are mostly used for teams?" Mules;
worth from \$100 to \$300.

As these letters have poured in upon my friend faster than he can answer them, unless he devoted his whole time, and often paid his own postage, I have undertaken to give a public answer to a numerous lot of questions, and I shall mention some, merely to show the writers propensity to ask them, or else to illustrate how many very small matters people wish to inquire about before they venture to immigrate into a new country.

For convenience and brevity I will number the questions, leaving out names and localities, which extend from Maine to Minnesota, showing a wide-spread desire of many people to get into a warmer climate. The visitors in East Florida this Winter represent every Northern and Western State, and a good many of them will return to spend their lives here in cultivating the soil, or in some way improving the country, or else to have a home in this delicious climate.

But, I have promised to devote this letter to answering questions.

1. "What are the promises of Florida to Northern settlers?"

Everything that an industrious man can ask of a wilderness, the soil of which is good, the chmate healthy, where he can work more days without being driven in by storms, cold, or heat, than in any other State in America.

2. "Can a young man who is obliged to seek a warmer climate for his health, improve it there?"

Yes, if not too far gone, as half are who come here. Don't come here to die—come to live.

3. "Should persons of moderate means be justified in going from Western New-York to Florida, to live an agricultural life?"

Yes, why not! Land is cheap, productive, easily tilled, though millions of acres are yet wilderness, because there never has been a sufficient population here. If you read history you will know why.

4. "What part of the State would be the best for me!"

The part you like best when you see it. In previous letters I have partially described different sections. I prefer the St. Johns region, both on account of climate, productions, and people, and convenience of access.

5. "What are the best articles of produce!"

Oranges are the most profitable. But you must wait five years for the first crop. So you must for a profitable crop of apples or grapes in yourown State. Orange trees full grown will yield from 1,000 to 10,000 fruit per annum, and as certain as any other crop. No part of the world produces better oranges, lenons, lines, citrons, than East and South Florida. Peaches and figs grow here to

serith from \$100 to \$300.

54. "Are tees much kept, and are they productive?"
They are productive, but not much kept. I don't know why.

55. "I have a wife, two small children, and a thousand dollars. Can I go to Florida under these circumstances, commence life on a farm, and by industry support my family?" Yes, \$17, you can; and you can labor here as well as in any other climate. Indeed, you can do more days' work in a year than in any other State; and I do not know of any part of the United States where a man can support a family with less labor than here.

56. "What are the prices of lots in Jacksonville?" Without buildings, from \$500 to \$2,000. A full lot is 105 feet square: six in a block. The streets are broad, sandy In the middle, with plank sidewalks. Such houses as white folks live in here, cost from \$500 to \$2,000. A very comfortable house with 10 rooms, together with the lot, can be purchased for \$2,000 to \$2,500. There are a few lots with buildings which would sell for \$5,000 or \$6,000. There is a great need of more houses here, for rents are high, and generally pay 25 per cent profit.

57. "What are day wages?" Common laborers, \$1 to \$1 50; carpenters and masons, \$3 to \$3 50. Common laborers are abundant; skilled workmen scarce and dear.

58. "Above all other considerations, is a loyal man safe in person and property in your State!" Yes, \$1; as safe as in yours (Hilmois), particularly in your "Egypt." In Jacksonville, he is not only safe, but may express his opinions as freely as in Chicago. Indeed there is quite a similarity in the population.

59. "Is the chmate congenial for a rheumatic person!" Yes, \$1; as and the arm of the person. The thermometer has been down to freezing point only twice this Winter. Upon two mornings we have seen a little ice. And since November there has not been a single day that you could not have done a fair day's work in ordinary clothing without getting wet through. The winters are remarkable for their dryness. The latter part of Summer is the rainy season. Yesterday erop of applies or grapes in your own State. Orange trees full grown will yield from 1,000 to 10,000 fruit per annum, and as certain as any other crop. No part of the world produces better oranges, lemons, lines, citrons, than East and South Florida. Penches and flys grow here to perfection. Two hundred bushels of sweet potatoes per acre may be fairly counted upon, or a tun of sugar upon land that you would probably consider barren sand, if you saw it for the first time, when bare of vegetation.

6. "What is the distance, time, and expense from New-York to Jacksouville!"

By steamer from New-York to Charleston or Savannah, \$15 to \$25; time, three days. By rail: leave New-York at \$15 p. m., on sleeping-car; wake up at Crisfield at 6 next morning and take the steamer across Chesapeake Bay—eight hours; then, cars from Portsmouth, Va., to Weldon, N. C.—four hours; then, sleeping-car to Wilmington-eight hours; cross the ferry and take cars, and arrive in Charleston, S. C., at 25 p. m.; 43 hours, \$26, from New York, beside meals and berths; about 800 miles. If you are not a politician, you can go through Washington; in the same time and cost.

Two first-class boats from Charleston—the Dictator. Tuesday night, and the City Point, Friday night—arriving next morning in Savannah, and next morning in Jacksonville; fare \$15, distance about 250 miles. From Savannah, by rail, 250 miles; time, 16 hours. The Lazzle Baker runs weekly trom Savannah, and next morning in Jacksonville; fare \$15, distance about 250 miles. From Savannah, by rail, 250 miles; time, 16 hours. The Lazzle Baker runs weekly from Savannah, and next morning in Articles boats go up to Pilatka; the Darimgton and Hattie make weekly trips between here and Enterprise, leaving Sundays and Wedeesdays, fare \$3.

Two finds of the produce of the produce of the produce. The first is state lands, in From 50 cents to \$50 an acre. The first is State lands, in point, people quit work out-doors, "because it is so cold."
Notwithstanding what is said above of moisture, this cannot be considered a damp climate, as fogs are rare, and clathing and other articles in the nouse never moid except during the rainy season, and then no more in this climate than yours.

GEORGIA. AN ADDRESS TO COLORED MEN.

The white people of Greene County have published an elaborate address to the negroes. It is a urious document, as may be guessed from the following

We wish now to caution you against a great danger, trangers from the North have come among us, and have ndeavored to get you all together into a black man's arty. Without saying whether their motives are good r bad, we wish to say to you that if you allow yourselves a be formed into a black man's party, you will force us oform ourselves into a white man's party. So right at the beginning you see our house is divided against itself, to you not see that if the black man is opposed to the lifte man if follows from this that the white man is oposed to the black man? So we shall be opposed to each ther. Now, no good can come from this. It will bring othing but harm to white and black, but the greatest arm will be to you. These Northern adventurers who some tracts of U.S. land near here, and much of it in the State.

8. "What is the condition of wild land!"

Mostly thinly covered with hard-pine trees, under which is a tough sod of wild grass. Some land crows "saw painettos," which have large, troublessme roots on the surface, rich in potash and tannin. The soil is sand sea-shells, in a poliverulent condition.

9. "Will the land produce wheat, rye, eats!" No. Corn! "Yes, 15 or 20 bushels per acre, lightly manured.

10. "Is it good for grapes and peaches!" Yes, but the birds will cat the grapes, and you will cat a few of the peaches, and probably feed the rest to the page, and import canned fruit from New-York, paying for it with cotton.

11. "Is it good for pears and apples!" No.

tell you that the Northern people are going to do noything for you, except so far as they can use you as tools
for their own purposes.

You had better let them alone. Do you know why they
want you to vote! It is not because they love you. You
see that by the way they do at home. It is not because
they think you are qualified to vote; because they know
you are not qualified, and you know yourselves that you
are not qualified to vote, and do not know what you are
veting for. You hardly know what voting means. Why,
then, do they want you to vote! It is only because they
think they can control your vetes so as to keep themselves in effice in order that they may steal. Do you
know that they have been stealing your money already!
They stole 2½ cents on every pound of cotton you made
last year. Now remember who did this stealing. It was
not the Southern people. It was not your old masters.
It was the Yankees. These very men who come out here
and pretend to be such great friends with you, although
they never saw you before, will pat you on the back with
one hand and steal from you with the other.

These Yankees have told you that we wish to put you
back into Siavery again. They are miserable liars. We
have no desire to make slaves of you again. We never
unde slaves of you in the first place. It was the Yankees
who did it. They will not dare to deny it. It was Yankee money that brought you from Africa. You came in
Yankee ships, manned by Yankee sallors. They forced
you on us as slaves when we did not want you. And
now those same Yankees come here with a hie in their
month and pretend to be your great friends. If the
month and pretend to be your great friends. If the
month and pretend to be your great friends. If the
month they give for you, together with the interest
on It, were divided out among you, it would give to every 13. "Are there any flats on the St. John!" "Yos, a great many at this season, but they are generally too sharp to undertake the cultivation of swamp land, while dry upland is abundant.

14. "Do you have good water?" Yes. "Wells, or springs?" Both. "How deep!" Yarious, four to forty feet. Wells are slightly liney; springs are sometimes soft, sometimes too sulphury and warm for use.

15. "What are your building materials!" Pine-lumber, brick, coquina rock, or shell concrete.

15. "Are saw mills near!" Yes, very near Jacksonville. It is surrounded. This is a great lumber mart; price \$10 to \$55 per M.

17. "What shingle timber!" Pitch-pine, cypress and

yille. It is surrounced. This is a great funder that, price \$10 to \$50 per M.

17. "What shingle timber!" Pitch-pine, cypress and cedar. Timber do., and hye oak.

13. "Have you blacksmattis and wagon makers!" Yes, Sir, and tinsmitis, and steam-engine builders, plow-makers, carpenters, joiners, masons, etc., but plenty of room for more.

19. "Any schools!" Yes; do you think we are heathen! But there might be more, and better ones, if we had more helping bands.

20. "What are the diseases!" Malarious. "Any yellow fever!" Yes; once, imported from Havania. So has New-21. "Any poisonous snakes or other destructive rep-tilies?" Yes; rattle-snakes, moccasin-snakes, bad whisky, and bitter Rebels. Are they any worse than your Mas-susaugers, Copperheads, and things of that lik at home! Don't be alarmed about snakes in Florida. You would be laughed at here.

22. "Any musketoes or other annoying insects!" Yes,

month and pretend to be your great friends. If the money which they got for you, together with the interest on it, were divided out among you, it would give to every one of you a farm and a fortune. When they tell you that we wish to put you back into Slavery, ask them who made slaves of you in the first place, and they will turn almost as black in the face as you are.

We do not think you are qualified to vote. We know you are not qualified, and so do you know it. Still, at present, you have the right to do it; we acknowledge that right. If you choose to vote with these few Yankees who are trying to make use of you for their own purposes, you can do so; but you may depend upon it no good will come of it. It will set you against your former masters, and it will set them against you. You had best keep out of that quarrel. We wish to keep out of it; we wish to live in peace; we wish to be like one family. Your interest is our interest, and our interest is your interest. Let us all stand together.

person. Sand-fles, house flies, fleas, moths, and corrupt politicians are altogether too numerous.

23. "What is the price of a two-horse wagon, or a span of horses, or inules, or yoke of oxen?" Exactly what the price is with you. As various as the quality, and value, and wants of buyer and seller. There is no fixed price. You cannot answer your own question.

24. "Are there any railroads in Florida?" I commend a voltage, Railway Guide or a schooling's stills for your est is our interest, and our interest is your interest. Let us all stand together.

We invite you to cooperate with us: it will be for your benefit, and ours too. When voting time comes you had best go to your old master and get him to give you a ticket, that is a little piece of paper, and he will tell you what to do with it. You had best get your old master to go to the voting places with you. For if one of these stealing Yankees gets hold of your ticket, he will take it away from you and give you another in place of it, which will not do so well. We should be glad to tell you all about this, and the reasons for it, but cannot do so in this address. Your old masters will no doubt take pleasure in explaining it to you.

inducess. Your old masters will no doubt take picasare in explaining it to you.

Now, it is getting time to stop. But we must say once more, that it will be impossible for the white people and olark people in Georgia to get along together if they are yoting in a body against each other.

NORTH CAROLINA THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.

We publish to-day General Orders No. 83, from Majoren. Cauby, announcing the result of the recent election this State. This seems to be an appropriate time for caring testimeny to the just and impartial manner in hich Gen. Canby has endeavored to conduct the elec-cons in this State. We are satisfied that he has dis-narged his whole duty to the best of his ability, and that arged his whole duty to the best of his ability, and that and other worthy officers, who might be named, are t responsible for the injustice perpetrated in several of e counties—we might add many of them—by the Rebel

It is sufficient for the present that we have carried the State by a very large majority. It will be for the State authorities to see to it hereafter, as they certainly will, that elections are free in this State, and that petry despots and vile traitors are not permitted, under any pretense whatsoever, to intimidate and browbeat the houest poor in their exercise of the right of suffrage. A careful analysis of the Senate shows 38 Republicans to 12 Rebels, thus giving a Republican majority in that body of 36. A careful analysis of the House of Representatives shows 88 Republicans to 40 Rebels, thus giving a Republican majority in that body of 40.

This gives the Republicana a majority of 65 on joint ballot. That will do. Of course the entire State ticket is Republican. All the members of Congress, with the exception of Mr. Boyden, are Republican. Of this 80 counters, about 60, we judge, have elected Republicans as officers. There are many Rebels, or so-called Conservatives, elected to office who are banned by the Howard amendment. As Congress will not relieve such persons, they will not be able to some aders.
It is sufficient for the present that we have carried the colporteurs, and earnest, good men to labor in works of love among the colored people.

32. "Are day-school teachers wanted, and what wages!" The Freedmen's Bureau employ teachers in every town. There are five young ladies teaching here. Real good, bright, intelligent Yankee girls. Their wages are per month.

tent. As Congress will not relieve such persons, they ill not be able to serve, and at the proper time new cleeous will be ordered —[Raleigh Standard. A DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA STARVING. Mrs. Moore, a Boston lady of much intellience and humanity, who has spent the winter in that art of North Carolina lying between Beaufort or More-

month. The blacks are faithful, but slow, and want constant superintendence, unless the work is straight forward.

34. "How about churches, or preaching out in the country i" Generally pretty hard. You must depend upon home service mostly, with an occasional sermon from "a wine-grass preacher."

35. "What is wood worth per cord, and what is the quality!" The cost of cutting and hauling. The quality is excellent, being pitch pine (known as "light wood") and solid oak. Coal can be got here at a low freight.

36. "What fendig material is used in the country!" Pitch pine rails, almost exclusively; sawed stuff about towns; no hedge.

37. "Is there much swamp land!" Not in this part of the State, as it is all drainable, and muck is the best manure, and generally attainable for use upon sandy soil.

28. "Are swampy districts unhealthy!" Yes, generally, here or clsewhere; but it is more so here than in any other State.

39. "If a Democratic President should be elected, and the government of your State fall into Southern hands, would Northern men be able to live there!" They do have here now under both of those calamities, and if you and some other Northern men will come and help us we can continue to live.

40. "What success did Northern men meet with last season who purchased or rented plantations!" Ruin generally. The cotton crop was almost universally a failure either in quantity, quality, or price.

41. "Do you think a company could purchase large tracts of cheap land in East Florida and cultivate it properly!" Yes if conducted on general mercantile principles, just as any large manufacturing establishment should be conducted.

42. "Are oranges a safe and sure crop!" Just as safe and sure as the wheat crop. Both have been utterly part of North Carolina lying between Beaufort or Morehead City and Washington, makes an earnest appeal for food to be sent to the poor people of that district, who are literally, she says, starving to death, and multitudes of whom must die of hunger before harvest unless they can have relief. Bhe brings a moving letter from Capt. Frank De Witt, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Massachusetts, who has a lumber establishment near Morehead City. Messrs, Murray, Ferris & Co. of No. 62 South-st., New-York, are satisfied of the truth of these representations, and agree to receive any contributions that may be offered, and will deliver everything to Capt. DeWitt's order at Newbern, N. C., by their line of steamers, free of charge. Any money received they will invest in corn and send it on free of charge.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CHURCH DESTRUCTION DURING THE WAR.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of South Carolina, and sure as the wheat crop. Both have been utterly destroyed in some seasons. The orange trees have only been destroyed once since the country was discovered. In 1834 there were trees here which had borne a hundred crops successively.

43. "Has the price of land advanced or fallen since last Winter!" Generally advanced 25 to 50 per cent. It was then stagnated; now it is active.

44. "Is there any book which gives useful information upon Florida!" There are none in print that are desirable.

45. "I was born in Maine; bred to farm work; reside now in Wess Virginia, but want to go to a milder climate. Can I make a living farming upon a small scale in East Florida!" Yes, as you may ludge from previous answers.

46. "I infor from 'S. R'3." description that all the lands.

called a living, self-sustaining parish, the rural clergy being necessitated to support themselves by lishing, farming, or the practice of mechanic arts.

THE MATTER OF CONSCIENCE.

E. D. Mansfield (Veteran Observer) writes as

follows to The New-York Times:

E. D. Mansfield (Veteran Observer) writes as tollows to The New York Times:

Now, let me say one word on those seven Republican Senators, whom The Times. I believe, calls the saviors of the Republican Party. Now, I know nothing about that; but I know they have one quality of saints—they will soon join the nobile army of martyrs. My opinion of them may be illustrated by an historical incident told of Caroline, the wife of George II., who governed England while she lived. Lord Stair and a committee went to her and remonstrated against a certain measure; and he preceded to inform Caroline that the scheme was so wicked, so dishonest, and so slavish, that his conscience would not permit him to vote for it. The Queen had listened to him calmiy up to this point, but here her patience failed. "When Lord Stair talked of his conscience with such selemnity, she cried out. 'Ah, my lord, no me parles point de conscience; vous me failes economic:" "Talk not of your conscience! You make me faint!"

And now let me turn to another little circumstance. The newspapers, I regret to say, represent the Chief-Justice as saying to the committee of some faction in Penasylvania, that he was in the hands of the people as a candidate. I can hardly believe this is true; in fact, I do not credit it. As a third party movement it would be mest absurd; and I am glad to see that Mr. Trumbull denies having anything to do with a third party. But, if Mr. Chase could be nominated by the Democratic party to thing I deem impossible; it would have some great advantages. In that event, whether Gen. Grant or Mr. Chase could be no minated by the Democrate party in thing I deem impossible; it would have some great advantages. In that event, whether Gen. Grant or Mr. Chase could be no minated by the Democrate will probably nominate Mr. Pendleton, whose course in the war, and whose views on flance, prove him to be one of the most unsafe men we could have. But now serrons. I feel no great interest in either the Democratie or third party neamantion, if any su

FORNEW ON BUCHANAN.

Col. Forney, who knew Mr. Buchanan better probably, than any man living, and who said more severe things about him during his life, makes the following reference to him, now that he is dead:

reference to him, now that he is dead:

Mr. Buchanan, aithough always living and entertaining like a gentleman, carefully managed his own affairs and husbanded his resources, and dies possessed of very considerable wealth. Although the calamitous termination of his Administration lost him much of the respect of his old neighbors and friends, yet, now that he has been summoned to his final account, many will recall the period when he was the conspicuous intellect of his Siste. Few public men were more agrecable in social tife. He was always fond of young friends, and delighted in giving kind and valuable counsel. His innate horror of debt was one of his marked characteristics, and he sought every occasion to impress this conviction upon others. In his professional relations he was singularly dignified and courteous. Never a man of ardeut temperament, he nevertheless contrived to gather around him a strong party; and it may be said, without disparaging oftars, that what is called the Democracy of the present day can point to no chief who was at once so sagacious, energette, and successful.

CROPS IN KANSAS.

Sir: A few days since you gave a summary of the growing crops throughout the country, with the probable yield, omitting to mention Kansas. Having just made an extended tour over the State, the informs tion I send you may be of interest. The amount of land under cultivation is more than

double any previous year. Winter wheat and rye were sown in about the average quantity, and will be ready for harvest in about ten days. The yield to the acre will be large and uniform. Spring wheat and outs are look-ing vigorous and are growing rapidly. Corn is generally ready for cultivation, and is very promising. We have

ready for cultivation, and is very promising. We have had plenty of rain and not so much as to interfere with abor. From present indications we shall have a bount-ful harvest.

The prospects are very favorable for fruit. Peach tree are loaded, and apples are very numerous where orchards have had sofficient growth. Grape vines give promise of a large yield. The planting of fruit-trees this spring has been so large that most of our nurseries have been cleaned out.

The number of new farms being made and the smound of breaking being done is five times that of any previous year. Emigration is larger than ever before, and we are evidently on the highway to pro sperity and wealth.

Topeka, Kansas, May 29, 1868.

J. H. W.

THE RECENT ROBBERY OF MISS LOTTA.

The many admirers of Miss Lotta Crabtree, the charming young actress, will be pained to learn that she has been left in almost destitute circumstances by the conduct of her father. He was considered a worthless man, liable at any time to get drunk and do any foolish act, and for this reason Mrs. Crabtree took charge of her daughter's financial affairs. It was her custom to purchase Government bonds with the money carned by Lotta, and these bonds she kept in a canvas bag in her trunk. On arriving in this city, she had in this bag \$25,000 in bonds and about \$10,000 in greenbacks. These funds she intended to deposit in bank in New-York. Mrs. Crabtree intended shortly to sail for Europe, and to settle down in her native Eugland, and live at her case upon the wealth accumulated by her talented daughter. Crabtree, the father, usually drow the money due his daughter, and placed it in the hands of his wife. He acted a Lotta's agent, and was frequently known to get on a spree. On Thursday night he was in liquor, and had some trouble with his wife, who scratched his face. Lotta interposed, and he struck her with his hand. He left the Lactede, where his wife and daughter were stopping, and took a room for the night at the Paschall House, inand took a room for the night at the Paschall House, in-structing the night clerk to have him waked for the train and took a room for the night at the Paschall House, instructing the night elerk to have him waked for the train which was to leave for the East at 6,0 clock in the morning. He appeared to be very drunk, and meeting with the stage manager, told him he had borne the filterament of his wife ten years, and could stand it no longer. He was sorry he had struck his child, and declared it was the first time in his life he had been harsh to her. He opened his valise and showed the notes and bonds which he had taken from his wife's trunk, saying he had been watching several days for a chance to get possession of them. He said he would return to Europe, and take the world easy for the rest of his life. The stage managed remonstrated with him, but he remained firm, and left on Friday morning with all his daughter's money, and even her jewelry. He had drawn her salary for the week from De Bar, as we learn, and Lotta was left with only a few dollars in her possession, and an unpaid board bill. Lotta can soon earn money enough to supply her wants, but to be defrauded out of a whole year's earnings by her own father, is a severe blow upon her. [St. Louis Dem., June L.

THE METHODISTS-CORRECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your special correspondent from the Methodist General Conference at Chicago made several mistakes in his letter of May 23, published in the issue of

1. The memorial of the "eight clergymen" of the Epis pocal Church, with reference to a union with the Meth-

pocal Church, with reference to a union with the Methodist Conference, was not from members of "the Diocess of Bishop Potter, near New-York," but from the Diocess of Bishop Potter, near New-York," but from the Diocess of New-Yersey.

2. The case of Mr. Tyng has not "been one cause of this proposition." Perhaps three-fourths of the signers regarded Mr. Tyng in error in his course.

3. The Episcopal elergymen signing the memorial represented every shade of opinion in the Church—from the highest to the lowest grade of Churchmanship. They all think that the union of all Christians receiving the Apoeties' Creed in one organic body is a consummation devontly to be wished. The Episcopal Church, years are created a Commission upon Organic Unity. This unity can be effected without compromise of anything deemed essential by any body of Christians. We feel satisfied that a Commission from the Methodists and one from the Episcopal Church, moved by an earnest desire for an organic union, would speedily secure it. There is a feeling in the Episcopal church, almost universal, for its consummation, arising not from motives of workily pride, but from the highest Christian sentiment—a feeling that will demand expression and action so soon as the opportunity presents itself, and which no General Convention would diaregard.

New-York, June 3, 1868.

LIGHTS IN READING-ROOMS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am glad that this morning's TRIBUND calls attention to the lights in the Cooper Institute Reading-room, and it is a wonder to me that complaint has not been made before. Immense sums of money are exnot been made before. Immense sums of money are expended in providing free reading matter for our people, which is almost useless after dark. A large proportion of our young men have only evening for improvement, and it is hard that they should be obliged to wear out their eyes when a few dollars rightly directed would furnish them good light. Great stress is laid on the fact that the young frequent unhealthy amusements in preference to storing their minds with useful knowledge. Those who have worked all day are not going to spend the evening reading by such lights as those in the Cooper Institute. Literature is useless without sight. Raiph Walde Emerson says in substance, that among the wealing and refined he sees houses of marble, decorated with frescess and furnished with gilded chandeliers, and the hight the people read by reminds him of moonshine.

New-York, June 3, 1868.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN SPRINGFIELD.

The President's letter to the Committee of Masons, who are preparing for a grand celebration of St. John's Day in Springfield, Mass., has been noticed. The following is its text:

following is its text:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1868.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1868.

Dear Sir and Brother: I discerely regret that public duties compile me to forego the pleanute of compiling with the kind invitation of the Masonic Praternity of Springheld to be present with them at their Grand Masonic Celebration on the 24th presime.

This regret is despend by the pleasant memory I retain of St. John's Day offsat year, and the kindly welcome and generous hospitality when on that day I received at the hands of the Masonic Brutherhood of Massachusetts. Yours fraternally.

J. E. Coolidge, esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., &c.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The bronze statue to be placed upon the soldiers' monument, in front of Griffin Hali, designed by Batterson of Hartford, and cast at the Ames Works, as Chicopee, is to be placed in its position a few days before Commencement. The dedication ceremonies will probably be on July 29, on which occasion the Hon. Dudley Field will act as orator, and the Rev. Jeremial Porter as chaplain. The entire cost of the monument, with the statue, was \$15,000. Commencement this year is on Wednesday, July 29. The Rev. Calvin Durfee, historian of the college, is preparing a biographical volume of its messans.